



# DE CURAÇAOSCHE COURANT.

Deel XI.

ZATURDAG den 26sten APRIL, 1823.

N. 17

Gedrukt en Zaturdag's morgens uitgegeven by WILLIAM LEE, Drukker voor Zyne Majesteit den Koning der Nederlanden.

April 24, 1823.

FOR NEW YORK.

The Netherlands brig,



ANNA ELIZABETH.  
W. HAMILTON, Master.

Having the greatest part of her cargo engaged, will sail in two weeks from this. For Freight or Passage apply to the Master on board, or to

C. L. PARKER.

Den 11den April 1823.

NAAR NEW YORK,

De snel zeilende schoener



LOGAN,

Kapitein — DENISON.

Zal in het beloop dezer maand zeilen. Voor Vragt of Passage, vervoege men zich by

O. M. DACOSTA.

Een ieder wordt gewaarschuwd om het volk van het bovengemelde vaartuig niet te krediteren, wyl geen door hen gemaakte schulden door den kapitein of Consignataris zal betaald worden.

April 11, 1823.

FOR NEW YORK,

The fast sailing schooner



LOGAN,

— DENISON, Master.

Will sail in all this month. For Freight or Passage, having excellent accommodations, apply to

O. M. DACOSTA.

All persons are cautioned against trusting the crew of the above vessel, as no debts of their contracting will be paid by the Captain or Consignee.

Fiscaal's Kantoor, den 25sten April 1823.

DE ondergeteekende als daartoe door den Welgeden Aethbaren Raad bevoegd, doet by deze alle Broodbakkers te kennen geven, en ordonneren, dat de Broden voor de volgende week te bakken het gewigt moeten houden als:

De Fransche Broden 15, en

De Ronde Broden 16 oncen.

Op pene als by publicatie is gestatueerd,

Per order van den Raad Fiscaal,

SALOMON BULTE, Eerste Klerk.

Aan den Uitgever van de Curaçaosche Courant.

MYN HEER!—Het zoude my waarlyk leed doen ingeval ik aan het geëerde publiek, [ik meen bepaaldelyk de achtlingwaardige inwoners van dit eiland] ooit d'allergeringste redenen tot misnoegdheid had veroorzaakt, ook nu byzonderlyk door het bewuste stukje in uw Weekblad van den 12den dezer. Maar, dat Severus voor zich zelve met ongepaste toespeeling op de kiesheid van het publiek, zoo blykbaar boos en diep onder de kritiek, verbitterd is geraakt, kan ik thans niet verhelpen; myn oogmerk of bedoeling, was geenzins koudbloedig, om, zyne Hoog Gestrengheid als opperzangmeester, gezeten met zyn geeselsroede aan den zangberg, eenigermate te stooren, veel minder te vergrammen, en dus, het warme bloed nydig vloeiende door zyne opgezwollen poëtische aderen, onstuimig te verhitten.

Severus gelieve in herinnering te houden dat ik altoos bereidvaardig en geheel onberchroomd blyven zal, om zyne meermalen onheuse bejegeningen, waartoe ik nooit de minste aanleiding heb gegeven, welvoeglyk te beantwoorden.

SINCERUS.

MARACAYBO.

Den 12den Maart.—Zyne excellentie de kommandant en chef, heeft de wet van den 27sten Juny 1821, bevestigd door zyne majesteit op den 17den Maart 1822, afgekondigd, aanwyzende de wyze waarop en de voordeelen welke den vreemdelingen eene wenschendbare wykplaats, en bescherming voor hunne personen en eigendommen torgestaan zyn, door de Spaansche Cortes op den 28sten September 1820, in alle Spaansche domeinen, waarby hy het volgende gevoegd heeft:—Diensvolgen en aangezien ik genegen ben, samen met de anderen ge-

zaghebbende in Venezuela mede te werken, ten einde boven aangehaalde ten uitvoer te brengen, herroep ik daarover mits deze myn besluit van den 17den September laatsleden, aangaande de vreemdelingen die zich nedergezet hebben, in dat gedeelte van Costa Firma, in bezit van personen die zich zelve Colombianen noemen; en zich toeleggen in de kweking en uitoefing van eenig nuttige handtering, kunsten of bezigheden, overeenkomstig het besluit en de geest der staatkundige konstitutie van het ryk, en de wet welke is bekend gemaakt; deze mogen gerust hunne voordeelige en eerlyke bezigheden blyven uitoefenen, zonder eenige vreeze van gestoord te worden, door de aannadering of den doortocht in de plaats waar zy zich mogten ophouden, der Spaansche troepen onder myn bevel; en zy kunnen verzekerd zyn, dat hunne personen en eigendommen zullen ontzien worden, onder dien mits dat zy zich niet bemoeijen, het zy middelyk of onmiddelyk, met de verubillen en onlusten, welke ongelukkiglyk bestaan in gemelde provincien van Costa Firma; op dat zy niet in bezit gevonden worden, van door de insurgenten of hunne aanvoeders ge-roofde of verbeurd verklaarde goederen toebehoorende aan de Spanjaarden, die standvastig zyn gebleven, aan hun wettig gouvernement, aan hetzelfde behoorende, of verkleefdheid aan hetzelfde betoond hebbende.

Hoofdkwartier, Maracaybo, 10den Feb. 1823

(w. g.) FRANCISCO T. MORALES.

JOSE ALVARO, Secretaris.

Don FRANCISCO TOMAS MORALES, Veld Marschall der Nationale Armeeen, Kommandant en Chef der Armeeren van Costa Firma, en Kapitein Generaal der Provincien van Venezuela, &c. &c. &c.

Te kennen gevende aan al de gezaghebbende, zoo militaire, politieke als civile, in de provincien van Venezuela, of die het mogten aangaan, dat het zyne majesteit behaagd heeft, my onder dagteekening van den 21sten December 1822, het volgend koninglyke besluit toe te zenden.

“Het Departement van Oorlog—Secretarie van den Staat, en Verzendings Kantoor. De Secretarie van den Staat en Verzendings Kantoor heeft my onder de dagteekening van gisteren het volgende bekend gemaakt:

“Zyne majesteit begerig zynde, alle reden van klagen of misnoegen aan de kant van Zyne Brittannische Majesteits gouvernement uit den weg te ruimen; en bewust zynde dat de door den gouverneur van Puerto Cabello verklaarde blokadé om de kusten waar men de Republiek van Columbia noemt, vele ongenoege tusschen de beide mogenheden veroorzaakt heeft. Zoo heeft zyne majesteit behaagd, de noodige orders te zenden, om de gemelde blokadé te ontheffen, onder zoodanige bepalingen, als de vyandelykheden bestaande tusschen de natie en de misnoegde kolonien, mogten vereischen, hetgene hierby te verstaan is, het verbod des invoers van wapens, krygsbehoefkens, en fortuin zoekers, die daar gaan, om zich in de geleerden der insurgenten te blyven.

“Ik zend uw excellentie de gemelde koninglyke order, en gy wordt mits deze strengelyk bevolen, om dezelve strikt en naauwkeurig te doen uitoefenen.

“God beware uwe excellentie vele jaren.—Madrid, 21sten December 1822.

“BAÑOS.

“Aan zyne excellentie den kommandant en chef der expeditieaire armee van Costa Firma.”

Overeenkomstig met het bovenstaande, en ten einde zulks met de grootste naauwkeurigheid ten uitvoer gebragt worde, verklaar ik mits deze van deze dagteekening af, dat de blokadé op de havens van Costa Firma, in bezit van die genen die zich zelve Colombianen noemen ontheven is; en ik geef ten zelfden tyd te verstaan, dat vreemde vaartuigen die aldaar aankomen, wapens, krygsbehoefkens in bovengemelde havens invoerende, of fortuin zoekers medebrengende om die dingen voor de onderdanen van Z. K. M. te maken, zullen als vyanden behandeld worden.

En, op dat zich niemand hiervan onkundig houde, en ter behoortlyke nakoming van deze koninglyke order door de bovengemelde gezaghebbende. Heb ik dezelve laten afkondigen, drukken en afzenden aan die het mogten aangaan.

Hoofd kwartier, Maracaybo, 8sten Maart 1823.

(w. g.) FRANCISCO T. MORALES.

JOSE ALVARO, Secretaris.

AMERIKAANSCH NIEUWSPAPIEREN.

Zeer jonge dagteekening uit Lima.—Met de aankomst van de snel zeilende brik de Thessalien, kapitein Wm. H. Conkling, hebben wy de jongste berigten uit die en de nabyliggende havens ontvangen.

Te Lima heerschte de grootste wanorder, de inboorlingen worden door niets anders dan door rooveren en wederspannigheden gekenmerkt. Vreemdelingen worden er met straffeeloosheid vermoord, en de administratie is zoo onmogtig, dat er overal eene regeringloosheid over alle civile geregtshoven de overhand toerde.—Eene menigte gouvernementen papieren zyn uitgegeven, welke 50 per cent. minder geschat worden. Men dacht dat dit zoort van geld, eene nieuwe order van zaken zoude teweeg brengen, en een geldmiddel zoude hersteld worden, maar waarvandaan het gehaald zal worden, is eene vraag die geen mensch kan beantwoorden, daar er in de omliggende plaatsen geen te vinden zyn. Het gouvernement van Lima is zoo in wanorder en zoo geheel ontbloot van de middelen om de militairen te betalen, dat de weg van deze plaats naar Callao, schoon siechte 7 mylen afstands, zoodanig met roovers verontroost is, dat geen mensch, welke in verdenking staat geld by zich te hebben veilig kan doorgean. Deze weg is zoo publiek als er een in Callao kan zyn, zynde de eenigste weg van daar naar Lima, en nog zyn de struikrovers zoo onbevreesd voor de tusschenkomst van het gouvernement, dat zy op klaren dag moord en diefstal begaan.

De koninglyke troepen onder Contrac waren omtrent 40 mylen afstands van Lima, in zeer grote magt, en men vreesde dat hy weder bezit van Lima zal nemen. Pisco en al de andere havens ten zuiden zyn nog in bezit der koningsgezinden, en van de eerste hangen de tusschenliggende havens af. Valdez, de Spaansche generaal, vertrouwdde zich overwinnaar te zyn, zoo hy de Patriotten krygsmagt moesten te gemoet komen. De koningsgezinden zonden onlangs eene brik van de intermedios af voor den gouverneur van Chiloe met wapens, geld, &c. De krygsmagten onder Valdez worden geschat op 5000 man en die onder Contrac op 7000, eenige Indianen daaronder begrepen.—Sedert het vertrek van San Martin, en de verbanning van Montezgudo, zyn er vele slechte en gewelddadige wetten ingeroepen geworden, maar despotieke wetten zyn steeds de order van den dag.

De opperste Junta van Peru heeft een besluit doen afkondigen, dat de secretaris van den staat de Heer Bernardo Montezguda, voor eeuwig, als verrader van zyn land uit de Republiek verbannen is.

Het kongres van Peru, heeft besloten, dat het ryk van Peru, de Peruaansche Republiek zoo genoemd worden.

Er was een aantal Engelsche schepen aan de kust van Californien, om tarwe te bekomen, dat in groote overvloed was. Er waren toebereidselen gemaakt op de onderscheidene zendingen, voor eene groote inzamelink, ingevolge de aanvraag voor de markt van Lima. De opper en beneden Californien hebben de Mexikaansche vlag opgehezen. Dit geschiedde niet om reden, dat er eenige voordeelen van zoude kunnen behaald worden, maar wel om den haat tegen den koning aan den dag te leggen, daar zy geheel onkundig zyn der zaken van de natie.

“Aan boord der V. S. schoener de Dolfyn, Callao, 26sten December.

“Men vierde de laatste 2, 3 dagen te Lima met vreugde betoningen, illuminatie, &c. ingevolge onlangs aankomene tydingen van de Patriotische armée te Arica. Men berigte, dat er een magtig opperhoofd der Indianen, de patriotische zaak torgedaan was, die met zich, 4000 Indianen, 200 ven, en \$200,000 medebrengt. Er vertrokken uit Lima in het laatst van verlede maand, eenig voort en paarden volk. Omtrent een getal van 4000 der troepen van Bolivar, en een zwaar korps infanterie zyn in de stad gebleven. De laatste berigten laten de koninglyke armée in de valey van Samos, maar op eenen zeer korten afstands van die der patriotten. Men dacht dat deze zich in geen algemeene slag zullen laten, tot dat zy genoegzame versterking bekomen, om de overwinning zeker te maken. Deze ontmoeting der twee partijen, zal ongetwyfeld wanneer de patriotten de overwinning behaalden, een einde maken aan den oorlog in Peru; zoo deze anders moete uitvallen het gene niet waarschynelyk is, dan kan de oorlog nog voor jaren aanhouden.”

Den 25sten April 1823.

NAAR AMSTERDAM,

Het Nederlandsche Brikschip



MARIA &amp; JACOBA,

Kapitein J. J. BART.

Zal stellig op Zaterdag den 3den Mei van hier vertrekken. Voor Vragt of Passagie, ad dresseert men zich by den kapitein aan boord, of ten kantore van

J. N. C. JUFFING.

Den 22sten April 1823.

**NAARDIEN** de Heer J. KEANSY RODGERS Med: en Chir: Dr: en Oculist, zich thans op dit eiland bevindende, aan Zyne Excellentie den Schoutbynacht Gouverneur dezer eilanden heeft te kennen gegeven bereidwillig te zijn om, gedurende zyn Ed. verblyf op dit eiland, voor alle arme lieden die genegen zijn zich van zyn Ed. hulp te bedienen ter genezing van gebreken aan oogen, zoo wel als die welke Chirurgicale behandeling behoeven, zonder de minste belooning hoe ook genaamd, al dat gene te doen als van zyn Ed. ter hunner herstelling zal af hangen; zoo wordt hierby in naam en van wege Zyne Excellentie den Gouverneur voormeld, bekend gemaakt: dat Zyne Excellentie, ter bevordering van den loffelyken yver van den genoemden Heer Rodgers om aan zyne behulpsoe hoevende natuurgeloten nuttig te zijn; en om alle facilitéit daaraan te verleenen, een der huizen in het Fort Amsterdam, beoosten de woning van den Heer Plaatselyken Kommandant, aan den genoemden Heer Rodgers heeft aangewezen om aldaar, volgens zyn Ed. eigen aanbod, van den 24sten dezer af aan, dagelijks, zoen en feestdagen uitgezonderd, des namiddags van een tot twee ure, al de genen te ontmoeten die gebruik zouden willen maken van de gelegenheid die de menschlievendheid van den genoemden Heer Rodgers hun aanbiedt om die belangloze hulp te erlangen welke zyn Ed. genegen is hun toe te brengen; zullende elk een bewys van des zelfs onvermogen, onderteekend door twee leden van den Edelen Achtbaren Raad van Politie, en wanneer zy uit de armen kas van eenige Godsdienstige gezindheid bedeeld worden, als dan door twee daartoe bevoegde kerkeraden, aan den genoemden Heer Rodgers moeten overleggen.

De Gouvernements Secretaris,

W. PRINCE.

Den 25sten April 1823.

## PUBLIEKE INSCHRYFING.

**INGEVOLGE** autorisatie van Zyne Excellentie den Schoutbynacht Gouverneur van Curaçao en onderhoorige Eilanden, &c. &c. &c. Zal de Raad Contralleur der Financien aan de minst inschryvende aanbesteden, de leverantie van Tarwe Meel, ten behoeve der troepen alhier tot dat er toevvoer van dat artikel uit het Moederland zal zijn aangekomen; telkens voor zeertien dagen consumtie, bedragende ongeveer 3500 Ponden zal in ontvang genomen worden.

De gegadingdens adresseren zich met besloten Buletten uiterlyk Maandag den 28sten dezer toegtends vóór of ure, aan het Bureau van my Raad Contralleur der Financien voornoemd.

Zullende het antwoord op dezelve, ter eigenste plaatse gegeven worden op Dingsdag den 29sten daarop volgende.

De Raad Contr. der Financien,

NUBOER.

## CURACAO.

*Laartuigen in en uit geklaard sedert onze laatste INGEKLAARD—APRIL.*

21. golet	Carmen, Ripaal,	Maracaybo
—	Beauty, Marcantony, Rio-de-la-Hacha	
—	Filantropica, Boekhoudt,	dito
brik	Anna Elizabeth, Hamilton, N York	
22. golet	Maria, Jansen,	Spaansche kust
—	Rooseboom, Hansen,	St. Domingo
—	Juliana, Luydens,	St. Martha
23. bark	Pierre, Ibero,	St. Jans baai
brik	Maria & Jacoba, Bart,	La Guayra
schip	Douglass, Brown,	New York
UITGEKLAARD—APRIL.		
19. bark	La Merced, Evertsz,	Zee
golet	Josephine, Zami,	Hayti
21. —	Twee Zusters, De Jong,	Sp. kust
22. —	Diana, Leon,	La Guayra
—	Merkuur, Turner,	St. Thomas
23. —	Adm. van der Cappellen, Ruisman,	St. Domingo
24. —	Helena, Elitino,	St. Thomas
—	Paulina, Salzedo,	Rio-de-la-Hacha
bark	Pierre, Leyba,	Spaansche kust

Z. M.'s korvet de Eendragt, kap. Schröder, vertrok op Zondag naar La Guayra.

Z. M.'s brik de Zwaluwe, kap. Bodet, die voor eenen langen tyd alhier gestationeerd was, gedurende welke tyd, zy, zeventien reizen gedaan heeft, met verleening van konvooi aan den handel van deze kolonie, naar en van de Spaansche en Columbia'sche havens, wy vernemen ten genooge van het commercieel belang, heeft thans eene reparatie ondergaan, aan de werf van H. van der Meulen, & Co., en is volkomen in order om haren plicht weder te volvoeren. Wy vernemen dat kap. Bodet en zyne officieren zeer voldaan zijn, over de sterke reparatie dat de Zwaluwe gehad heeft, en tevens met derzelver tegenswoordig schoon uitzigt.

De brik Maria & Jacoba, kap. Bart, kwam op Dingsdag van La Guayra alhier aan. Men berigtte dat er eenige oproerige bewegingen onder de slaven in de binnenlanden plaats hadden. Geen nieuws betrekkelijk de armee. Wy

veronderstellen dat de belegering van Puerto Cabello moet opgebroken worden door het regenen seizoen, dat in kort begint of reeds begonnen is. Het beleg ter zee is slechts nominal. Er is eene schoone snel zeilende schooner de Rayo genaamd, welke naar willekeur in en uitzeeilen, en het garnizoen van Puerto Cabello overvloedig met mondbehoefte bezorgt.

Men heeft te La Guayra Londensche berichten ontvangen, tot den 16den Maart, op welken tyd den OORLOG tusschen Frankryk en Spanje NOG NIET VERKLAARD WAS.

Wy vernemen by de aankomst van een vaartuig uit Rio-de-la-Hacha, dat generaal Montilla, zich als nog daar ophoudt; en verscheidene vaartuigen zyn gebezigt geworden om troepen van daar naar St. Martha over te voeren.

Er zyn hier berichten ontvangen geworden, dat kommandant La Borde van de Havana vertrokken is, met een fregat, een korvet, een ketch en eene brik voor Porto Rico, ten einde zyne offensieve operatie tegen de kusten van het vasteland te ondermale aan te voeren, en om zich met generaal Morales in zyne krygsbewegingen te vereenigen.

Hierby hebben wy te voegen, dat kap. William, van de brik Nicolaus & Felix, toen hy de kusten van Porto Rico op Maandag laats afkwam, by een fregat met een Spaansche vlag binnen Aguadilla gezien heeft, en een ander oorlogs vaartuig, dat op werkte; hy zegt dat het een fregat of korvet was.

De Spaansche oorlogs brik de Herkules, kapitein Gavaso, en de schooner Constitution, luit. Montojo, welke onlangs van hier vertrokken waren, zyn te Havana aangekomen.

By de onderscheidene aankomsten van vaartuigen gedurende deze week uit Amerika, ontvingen wy nieuwspapieren van New York tot den 1sten dezer. Dezelve behelzen vele bespiegelende tydingen betrekkelijk den oorlog; een derzeiver gaat zelfs zoo ver van te zeggen, dat de vyandelykheden reeds een begin genomen hebben; maar aangezien de Europe'sche berichten slechts tot medio February loopen, kan men hieraan geen geloof slaan.

Men ondervond op den 30sten Maart te New York een strange sneeuw storm, welke vele schade in de stad veroorzaakte; en was tevens zeer noodlottig voor de schepen.

In den nacht van den 12den February verongelukte de V. S. schooner de Revenge, kap. Levy, op het groote rif van de baai van Honduras, omtrent 40 mylen afstands ten zuiden van Baire. Het leven van allen, en alles wat vervoerbaar was, werden gered, door de tydige hulpbekoming van verscheiden werklieden van Baire. De Revenge had 72 dagen lang gekruist, en toen haar het ongeluk overkwam, was zy in zoek van een perzoon genaamd La fitte, die vele rooverijen en wredeheden gepleegd had, in een vaartuig onder zyn bevel.

## Verdere uitreksels uit Amerikaansche Nieuwspapieren.

*Iets nieuws.*—Onder dit hoofd, legt de Providence Patriot van den 26sten dezer, zyne lezers vóór, een afschrift van een manuscript, van eenige nieuwe en zeldzame verrigtingen van het ligchaam, uitmakende het kongres van St. Salvador de Guatemala, ontrangen in die haven met de aankomst van een vaartuig uit de Honduras.

Het schynt dat in deszelfs vergadering van den 12den November ll., het onderwerp der overwring was, of het zich onafhankelijk zal verklaren of zich met eene andere natie vereenigen. Men besloot dat door deszelfs ligging en andere omstandigheden, hetzelfde zich niet tot een onafhankelijk gouvernement zou knnen verklaren. Men besloot dan, om eene vereeniging aan Mexiko voor te leggen, en zoo het gebeurde dat deze weigeren moest dan zich tot de Vereenigde Staten te vervoegen. Het voorstel werd door het Mexikaansche gouvernement van de hand gewezen, en by eene zitting op den 2den December verklaarde het kongres "dat het aanbod van eene vereeniging met Mexiko vernietigd wordt, ingevolge eener inval in de provincie by de troepen van dat ryk, en het voorstel van eene vereeniging met de V. S. te herhalen; en verklaren dat zy de provincie in naam van dat gouvernement zullen verdedigen, waartoe zy zich beschouwen als te behooren. Geteekend door de afgezanten van St. Vincent, Cotepeque, St. Salvador, Chortienango, Metapan en Zorcatocoluca."

De Patriot zegt, dat de provincie van St. Salvador de Guatemala, zich uit strekt van de Golf van Mexiko tot aan de Stille Zee, en is gelegen tusschen het eigentyke Mexiko en de Republiek van Columbia. Er zyn omtrent 170,000 inwoners, waaronder begrepen zyn een of twee aanzienlyke steden, en brengt voort in overvloed kleine mais, vee, kakao, cochinielle, katoen en de beste indigo van de wereld.

*Gebrek aan Informatie.*—De Baltimore Morgen Chronikel zegt, "Er loopt een gerugt, en wy vreezen meer dan gerugt, dat ons gouvernement officieel tyding ontvangen heeft van onze buitenlandse ministers, dat het stellig besluit van het Engelsche ministerie is, om bezit van het eiland Cuba te nemen. Wy weten dat de laatste ontvangene afzendingen in een overtreksel waren, waarop geschreven stond, zeer belangryke tyding. Er zyn twee zittingen van het kabinet gehouden, sedert den ontvangst dier papieren, en tot nog toe is er niets van uitgelekt. Op dit onderwerp, behoudt de Nationale Intelligencer, eene behoedzame en onheil voorspellende stilzwygenheid. Ons gouvernement, gelijk het zeer wel bekend is, zal niet gedogen,

dat Cuba onder het gebied der Engelschen zou overgaan; en men heeft sterke vermoedens, dat deze vraag, twee kabinet vergaderingen bezig gehouden heeft. Wy zyn misschien nader dan men wel denkt, in de plaats hebbende verschillen van Europa, niet neutraal maar als partijen. Is er eenig andere vraag onstaande uit de tegenwoordige vyandelyke houding van Europa, dat zoo regtstreeks het belang van Amerika zou kunnen in het spel trekken? Cuba is hoogst belangryk voor de Vereenigde Staten, niet slechts in hare natuurlyke, maar tevens in hare staatkundige en handeldryvende betrekking."

Uit de Boston Palladium, van den 18den Maart.

Wy ontvingen nieuwspapieren van Calcutta tot den 30sten November.

102,000 inwoners van Java zyn verleden jaar aan de Cholera Morbus overleden.

Men zegt dat de Britten, een verdrag gemaakt hebben, met den Imaum van Morcat, om een einde te maken aan den slaven handel in die streek.

Holland heeft aan Engeland den handel te Sinkawang verboden. Men berigtte dat er een opstand onder de Chinesen ontstaan is.

## LONDENSCH NIEUWSPAPIEREN

Wy vernemen, dat men tot een besluit gekomen is, dat zoo dra de Fransche armee het grondgebied van Spanje schende, de *souveriniteit der Bourbons over Spanje voor eeuwig verloren te verklaren*. Ferdinand en zyne geslachte familie staan naar Cadix opgezonden te worden, en aldaar in bewaring te blijven tot het uiteinde toe van den oorlog. De naaste maatregel, *sal eene dienst aanbidding zyn, door de Spaansche kroon aan het huis van Braganza*, waartoe by uitsluiting van hooge staatkundige consideratiën, het onbewimpel gedrag van den koning van Portugal, sedert hy een konstitutioneel soeverein geworden is, bygedragen heeft. Zoo hy de aangeboden waardigheid aanneemt, het gene men in geen twyfel trekt, zullen de twee koningryken, in een gevormd worden, onder den naam van de Vereenigde Koningryken van Spanje en Portugal. Door een lang onderhouden traktaat met Portugal, zyn zy verplicht haar in geval eener aanranding bytestaan; en wy vernemen, dat door het commercieel verdrag, welke zy onlangs met Spanje aangegaan heeft, zy met dat land zoo naauw verbonden is, dat het der verbondene mogenheden, veel reden tot misnoegen zal geven, en hunne beledene neutraliteit bezwaarlyker maken, dan zy zich zoude kunnen verbeelden.

Men heeft eene vergadering van Drukkers en Boekverkoopers van Philadelphia gehouden, ten einde eene commissie aftezenden tot het bywoonen des vier honderd verjarig dags der uitvinding van de Drukkunst, welke in 1823 te Harlem zal gehouden worden.

Een brief van Páys meldt, dat de Russische ambassadeur M. Pozzo di Borgo, wiens pogingen om eenen oorlog tusschen Frankryk en Spanje aantezetten, dikwyls blykbaar waren, zoo bedwemd van vreugde was, op het zien dat door de aanspraak van den koning van Frankryk, zyne pogingen met welstagen bekroond werd, dat op zyne te huis komst, hy zynen hoed in de lucht wierp, en den knecht die de deur open deed omarmde.

De Sierra Leone Gazette van den 2den November, behelst een verhaal van de reis van kapitein Alexander Laing, van de koninglyke Afrikaansche ligte infanterie, diep in de binnenlanden van Afrika, alwaar hy den berg zag waaruit de geheimzinnige Niger (daar de Tembie genaamd) ontspringt. Het ligt op 9 gr. 10 m. N. B. en 9 gr. 36 m. W. lengte. Kapitein Laing begon met verscheidene stammen, voorheen onbekend, een handel te voeren.

His Majesty's ship Eendragt, captain Schröder, sailed on Sunday for La Guayra.

His Majesty's brig Swallow, captain Bodet, having now been on this station for a considerable length of time, during which she has performed seventeen voyages to the Main, giving convoy to the trade of this colony to and from the Spanish and Columbian ports, we believe to the entire satisfaction of the commercial interest, has just undergone a thorough repair at the wharf of H. van der Meulen & Co. and is now in complete order again to perform her duty. We understand that captain Bodet and his officers feel much pleased with the staunch manner in which the Swallow has been repaired, and also with her present fine appearance.

The brig Maria & Jacoba, capt. Bart, arrived on Tuesday from La Guayra. It is reported that there had been some insurrectionary movements among the slave population in the interior. Nothing new from the army. We should suppose that the siege of Puerto Cabello must soon be raised, as the rainy season will shortly set in, if it has not already commenced. The blockade by sea appears to be merely nominal. There is a fine fast sailing schooner called the Rayo, which goes in and out at pleasure, and keeps the garrison of Puerto Cabello plentifully supplied with provisions.

Accounts had been received in La Guayra, from London, to the 16th of March, at which period WAR between France and Spain HAD NOT BEEN DECLARED.

Dr. J. K. Rodgers, who lately arrived in this island from New York, has with great generosity and humanity, offered his professional services, gratis, during his residence here, to the indigent of this community, which offer has been readily acceded to by His Excellency the Governor, and a house appropriated in Fort

Amsterdam, where Dr. Rodgers will receive daily from 1 to 2 o'clock, from the 24th inst. Sundays and holidays excepted, such patients as may avail themselves of his professional skill as a physician, surgeon, and oculist. All persons applying to this charitable aid must be furnished with a certificate, signed by two Members of the Council of Policy, of their inability to pay; and such persons as receive charity from the funds of either of the churches, will have to procure a certificate, signed by two church wardens, to be presented to Dr. Rodgers, when they make application for his services.—We understand that Dr. Rodgers has already performed several operations, particularly on the eyes, which do much credit to his professional abilities.

We learn by an arrival from Rio de la Hacha, that general Monulla still remained there.—Several vessels were employed in transporting troops from thence to St. Martha.

Accounts have been received here of commodore La Borde having sailed from the Havana, with a frigate, a sloop of war, a ketch and a brig, for Porto Rico, to resume offensive operations on the coasts of the Main; and to co-operate with general Morales in his movements.

To the above we have to add, that captain Williams, of the brig Nicolas & Felix, whilst running down the coast of Porto Rico on Monday last, he saw a frigate with Spanish colours flying, lying in Aguadilla, and another Spanish man of war, which he says was either a frigate or a corvette, working up to the bay.

The Spanish brig of war Hercules, captain Gavaso, and schooner Constitution, lieut. Montojo, which lately sailed from this port, had both arrived at the Havana.

By the different arrivals this week from America, we received New York papers to the 1st instant. They contain a great deal of speculative intelligence relative to the war: one paper even goes so far as to say that hostilities had commenced; but as the European accounts received in New York are only to the middle of February, this, of course, goes for nothing.

A severe snow storm was experienced in New York on the 30th of March, which did much damage in the city, and was also very disastrous to the shipping.

The U. S. schooner Revenge, captain Levy, was lost on the Main reef of the Bay of Honduras, about 40 miles south of Belize, on the night of the 12th of February. All hands and every movable article was saved by the timely arrival of some small craft from Belize. The Revenge had been cruising for 72 days, and at the time the disaster befell her was in quest of a person called Lafitte, who had been committing great depredations and cruelties in a vessel under his command.

#### FROM AMERICAN PAPERS.

*Arrival from Lima.*—By the arrival of the fast sailing brig Thessalon, Wm. H. Conkling, master, from Lima, we have received the latest intelligence from that and the adjacent ports.

At Lima the greatest disorder prevailed, nothing but robberies and disaffection characterized the natives. Foreigners were murdered with the greatest impunity and so imbecile is the administration, that anarchy predominates over all civil tribunals. A mass of government paper had been issued, which had depreciated 50 per cent. This currency it was thought, would soon give way to a new order of affairs, and a specie medium be restored, but from whence it was to come was a question that no one could answer, there being none in the adjacent country. So disorganized is the government of Lima, and so perfectly bare of the means to pay the military, that the road from that place to Callao, although a distance of only 7 miles, is so completely infested by robbers, that no one suspected of having money can pass with safety. This road is as public as any street in Callao, being the only passage from it to Lima, and yet, so regardless are the banditti of government interference, that they murder and rob in the noon day.

The royal troops under Contreras were about 40 leagues distance from Lima, in considerable force, and fears were entertained that he would again be in possession of Lima. Pisco and all the ports to the southward are still in possession of the royalists, and from the first accounts from the intermedios, Valdez, the Spanish general, was very confident of success, should he meet the patriot forces. The royalists had lately despatched a brig from the intermedios to the governor of Chiloe with arms, money, &c. The forces under Valdez are estimated at about 5000 men, and those under Contreras at about 7000, including a few Indians. Since the departure of San Martin, and the banishment of Montegudo, many obnoxious and tyrannical laws have been repealed; but still despotic law is the order of the day.

The supreme Junta of Peru has decreed that Don Bernardo Montegudo, secretary of state and foreign relations, is forever expelled from the Republic, as a traitor to his country. The cause of this expulsion is not mentioned.

The congress of Peru have decreed that the empire shall in future be styled, the Peruvian Republic.

A number of English ships were on the coast of California for wheat, which was in great abundance. Preparations were making at the different missions for large crops, in consequence of the demand for the Lima market.—All upper and lower California had hoisted the Mexican flag. This was not on account of any advantages that might result to that province, but merely to show the peoples' dislike to the

king, for they are perfectly ignorant of the affairs of the nation.

"On board the U. S. schooner Dolphin, Callao, December 26.

"There has been for the last 2 or 3 days, great rejoicings, illuminations, &c. at Lima, in consequence of recent information from the Patriot army at Arica. It is asserted, a powerful Indian chief has espoused the patriot cause, and joined them with 4000 Indians, bringing with him 200 head of cattle and \$200,000. Infantry and cavalry have been going out from Lima in small numbers for the last month. About 4000 of Bolivar's troops and a considerable body of militia remain in the city. The last accounts, left the royal army in the valley of Samnos, but a short distance from the patriots. It is thought the latter will not risk a general engagement until they receive sufficient reinforcements to render victory certain. This meeting of the contending armies will no doubt, if the patriots are successful, put an end to the war in Peru. Should it prove otherwise, which is hardly probable, it may protract the war for years."

*Something New.*—Under this head, the Providence Patriot of the 26th inst. introduces to its readers a manuscript copy of some recent and singular proceedings of the congressional body of the province of St. Salvador de Guatemala, received at that port by an arrival from Honduras.

It appears that in its session of the 12th of November last, the subject of deliberation was, whether it should erect itself into an independent nation or unite with some other. It was decided that from their geographical situation and other causes they could not erect an independent government. It was then concluded to apply to Mexico, to be united with that empire, and in case they should decline to form a union with the United States. The application was rejected by the Mexican government, and in a session of the 2d of December, the Congress declare, "that the offer of union with Mexico is annulled, in consequence of the invasion of the province by the troops of that empire, and reiterate the proposal of a union with the United States; and declare, that they will defend the province in the name of that government, to which it considers itself as appertaining. Signed by the deputies from St. Vincent, Cojutepeque, St. Salvador, Choriatenango, Metapan, and Zorcatecoluca."

The province of St. Salvador de Guatemala extends, says the Patriot, from the Gulf of Mexico to the Pacific Ocean, and is situated between Mexico proper and the Republic of Columbia. It contains about 170,000 inhabitants, including one or two considerable cities, and produces in great abundance, Indian corn, cattle, cocoa, cochineal, cotton, and the best indigo in the world.

*Information Wanted.*—The Baltimore Morning Chronicle says, "Rumours are afloat, and we fear more than rumours, that our government have received official information from our ministers abroad, that it is the settled determination of the English ministry to take possession of the island of Cuba. We know that the last despatches that were received, were enclosed in an envelope, endorsed very important intelligence. Two cabinet councils have been held since the reception of those despatches, and nothing has transpired since they have broken up. On this subject, the National Intelligencer preserves a guarded and ominous silence. Our government it is perfectly well known, would not suffer Cuba to pass under English jurisdiction, with their consent, and it is strongly suspected, that this question has occupied two cabinet councils. We are perhaps nearer than many are aware, of being concerned, not as neutrals, but as parties in the ensuing contests of Europe. Is there any other question growing out of the present hostile attitude of Europe, that could so directly affect the interest of America? Cuba is to the United States, immensely important, not only in its natural, but likewise in its political and commercial connexion with the country."

From the Boston Palladium, of March 18.

We received Calcutta papers to Nov. 30. 102,000 inhabitants of Java, died last year, of the Cholera Morbus.

The British are said to have made an agreement with the Imaum of Muscat, to put a stop to the slave trade, in that quarter.

The Dutch have notified the British that they must not trade at Sinkawang. It was reported there was an insurrection of the Chinese there.

#### LONDON PAPERS.

It has been resolved upon, we understand, as soon as the French army violates the Spanish territory, to declare the sovereignty of the Bourbons over Spain extinct for ever! Ferdinand, and the whole of his family, are to be conveyed to Cadiz, where they are to be kept till the termination of the war. The next measure will be a tender of the Spanish crown to the house of Braganza, to which, exclusive of high political considerations, the upright conduct of the king of Portugal, since he has become a constitutional sovereign, has contributed. Should he accept the proffered dignity, of which no doubt is entertained, the two kingdoms are to be formed into one, under the title of the United Kingdom of Spain and Portugal. By a long standing treaty with Portugal, they are bound to assist that kingdom in case of attack; and

by the commercial treaty they have lately signed with Spain, we understand, they have entered into engagements with that country, which may give the holy allies great cause of umbrage, and render their professed neutrality more difficult than they perhaps imagine.

A Meeting of the Printers and Booksellers of Philadelphia has been called, for the purpose of sending a delegation to attend the four hundredth grand anniversary of the invention of the Art of Printing, to be held at Harlem in Holland, in 1823.

A letter from Paris says, that the Russian Ambassador, M. Pozzo di Borgo, whose efforts to provoke a war between France and Spain have been frequently adverted to, was so overcome with joy on finding by the king of France's speech that his exertions had been crowned with success, that on his return to his house, he threw his hat into the air, and embraced the servant who opened the door.

Permission having been obtained from the guardians of young Napoleon, and his mother, for that purpose, the legacies bequeathed by Bonaparte, to several persons, in France, have been paid by the French government. It will be recollected that these funds were deposited with Lafitte, the banker, previous to Bonaparte's second abdication.

#### BRITISH PARLIAMENT, FEB. 4.

[The following are extracts from the speeches of lord Liverpool in the House of Lords, and Mr. Brougham in the House of Commons, briefly noticed in our last:—]

The earl of LIVERPOOL was sorry the noble lord (Stanhope) had thought proper to move any amendment to the address. His majesty's ministers had thought it their duty to advise his majesty to send to parliament such a speech as was calculated to be received with unanimity, as, at a crisis like the present, unanimity might be productive of material service. Now, there was nothing whatever in his majesty's speech which could in any way preclude the noble earl from calling for an inquiry into the distresses of agriculture, or into the state of our currency, at the earliest possible period. But as other opportunities of discussing those questions would arise, he would leave them for the present, and advert to what had been said by the noble marquis (Lansdown). The noble lord's only objection to the speech and the address was, that they did not go far enough on the subject of the course now pursued by France towards Spain. Now he (lord Liverpool) could not conceive any thing more clear, distinct, and open, than the first paragraph of that speech. The occasion which had called forth "the principles which his majesty had promulgated to the world as constituting the line of his conduct" must be fresh in the recollection of their lordships. It must be quite evident to them that the principles alluded to in that part of his majesty's speech, were promulgated in the circular note which had been written and addressed to the various governments of Europe, by a dear and ever-to-be lamented friend of his, in the year 1821. In that note, which had reference to a situation of affairs, and to views of policy, in some respects (although certainly not in all) resembling the present, the government of this country had distinctly declared what was the principle of the law of nations on which they founded their proceedings. It referred to Spain as it referred to Naples. The principle was this—that every country was the best judge of the way in which it might be most beneficially governed,—that every country was the best judge of the nature of the political institutions which it might most advantageously adopt.—But his majesty's government did not rest the present case only upon the general declaration of principle to which he had alluded. That general declaration was accompanied by its comments in the debates of the time. And this he was persuaded he might assert, without fear of contradiction, that on that occasion his majesty's government had made a most explicit statement of their sentiments, a statement perfectly applicable to the transactions at present taking place with respect to Spain. A noble baron opposite had, indeed, admitted that he was satisfied with the explanations into which his majesty's government had then entered. He would now say that his majesty's government had all along viewed the question of Spain as one perfectly clear, as one on which there could be no doubt of the applicability of the principles which he had been describing; because it was a question exclusively constitutional in Spain, and because what had taken place on the subject in Spain, was confined to interests purely Spanish. The Spaniards had not (as in other countries had been done) mixed up extraneous considerations with those in which they were themselves nationally concerned. During the war they had resolved upon certain changes in their constitution, and that constitution so modified, had been recognised and acknowledged by Great Britain. If that constitution still wanted correction, it was in the power of the Spaniards, and they had the right to correct it, under their lawful sovereign. That being the situation of Spain, whatever shades of difference might exist as to the expediency of the interference of foreign nations in any other cases, there was no ground whatever for any interference with the Spaniards.—To justify any foreign interference, it must at least be shown that those who led the public affairs of Spain, wished to extend their operations to other countries. But, after their unequivocal disclaimer of any object of that kind, no such justification existed. And over and above all these important considerations, those who



were sitting in judgment on Spain ought to be strongly influenced by the fact (widely differing in that respect from a neighbouring people in former times,) however erroneous they might think the Spaniards in the principles on which they proceeded to correct their constitution, they could not but acknowledge that their conduct had hitherto been, as he (lord Liverpool) sincerely trusted it would continue to be, untainted by those scenes of blood, crime, and violence, which had characterised almost every other revolution on record—(Hear, hear, hear.)—Upon these views of the subject, he trusted that there could be no doubt on the mind of any man of what was the policy of the English government. (Hear, hear.)—It was a question not of justice only, but of expediency. Who could calculate on the consequences which might result to all Europe from any attempt to overthrow the Spanish constitution by the force of arms? What, then, was the line of wisdom for this country? Unquestionably to preserve itself in a position in which, without shrinking in the slightest degree from the most unequivocal avowal of its principles, it might yet be enabled to avert the threatened evil, and prevent the occurrence of actual hostility. On that ground it was that he contended, in opposition to the opinion of the noble marquis, that the use of stronger language in his majesty's speech, or in the address which his noble friend proposed, would have been unwise. The introduction of such language would have been to throw away an advantage of which much might yet be made; for he had no difficulty in distinctly asserting, that, after all that had passed, the door was not absolutely closed against the possibility of amicable adjustment. He did not mean to say that he was very sanguine on the subject. But there was still a hope and while any hope remained, it consisted as much with the policy as it did with the dignity of this country to use such language, and to express itself in such terms, as might not preclude it from any future beneficial interference. (Hear, hear, hear.)—The noble marquis had alluded especially to the words "allay the irritation," in his majesty's speech, and had expressed his dissatisfaction with them. Now he (lord L.) should be extremely sorry if those words were to be supposed by any one to have reference to such an act as a forcible attack by France on the constitutional independence of Spain. But their lordships were aware that there had long existed causes of "irritation" on both sides. There could be no doubt that, in consequence of the military operations on the frontiers, and of various other circumstances, a catalogue of little complaints might easily be drawn out by each country. He did not mean to deny that it was very probable the stronger party might take hold of occurrences intrinsically insignificant, for the purpose of oppressing the weaker party; all he said was, that no doubt there were many causes of complaint on both sides. When, therefore, his majesty spoke of "allaying the irritation unhappily subsisting between the French and Spanish governments," the expression had evidently reference, not to the forcible entry of Spain by France, but merely to all those minor causes of complaint between the two governments, the existence of which might very easily be conceived by any one; and which the British government, in the character of mediator, might not despair of being able to remove. He would trouble their lordships no further on the present occasion. He trusted he had spoken with sufficient explicitness on the question of the justice of the cause of Spain. He trusted he had spoken with sufficient explicitness on the question of the policy of the war with which Spain was threatened; on that latter point he probably felt more strongly than the noble marquis—he meant with reference to the probable effect of war—not on Spain only, but on France—not on France only, but on all Europe. For, much as he dreaded and deprecated war as affecting the interests of Spain, he had no hesitation in saying, that he dreaded and deprecated it still more as affecting the interests of France, and through France, of all Europe. (Hear.) With respect to the conduct to be adopted by this country in the possible situation in which it might be placed, there could be no doubt that every man must feel, that under our present circumstances, the policy of this country was neutrality. But while he said this, he protested against being supposed for a moment to admit the idea (come from what quarter it might) that if unavoidable circumstances presented no alternative to this country but war or dishonour, it was not in a state to go to war. On the contrary, he was firmly convinced, that if parliament refused to adopt any measures calculated to sap the foundations of public credit, and if a war should appear to be necessary to the preservation of our honour, the country was in a state to meet it; (hear, hear, hear.) Still, he readily allowed, that after the extraordinary efforts which Great Britain has so recently made, and taking into consideration the present state of Europe, it was most desirable that, if we could do so with regard to justice, with regard to our safety, with regard to our honour, with regard to our engagements with our allies, we should preserve our neutral position. (Hear, hear.)—The present, however, was not the time for the consideration of that question. He had already asserted, and he would re-assert it, that whatever might be the existing probability of a rupture between France and Spain, he did not consider the door absolutely closed against negotiation and amicable arrangement. Believing there was still a chance of accomplishing an amicable adjustment, he maintained, that as long as such a chance did exist, it was the in-

terest and wisdom of this country to hold such language as might not incapacitate it from furthering the object so generally desirable.—(Hear, hear.)

Mr. BROUGHAM rose, he said, in consequence of the appeal made to the house by the gallant officer who had just sat down, [Sir Joseph Yorke] to declare his sentiments: he answered to that appeal, which did credit to the honour, to the English feeling of that gallant officer, and he joined with him, and with every man who deserved the name of Briton, in unqualified abhorrence and detestation at the practice of interference to which he had alluded; or if that detestation was qualified, it was only by indignation and disgust at the canting hypocrisy of the language in which the atrocious principles of the parties concerned were promulgated. (Hear, hear.) He had risen to make this declaration, called upon as he was in common with every member; but he should ill discharge his duty if he did not mark his sense of the candour of the two hon. gentlemen who had moved and seconded the address, and express his satisfaction at what, in the house, whatever its division upon other points, would be almost, and, in the country certainly, unanimously felt to be, the sound and liberal view which they had taken of this matter. (Hear, hear.) Indeed, he knew not how, circumstanced as they were, they could go farther; or how his majesty's ministers could, in the present state of this very intricate affair, have gone beyond the communication of this day. That communication would be a diffusion of joy and exultation to England—it would diffuse joy and exultation to Spain, would be a source of comfort to other states, but would bring confusion and dismay to the allies, who, by a pretended respect, but a real mockery, of religion and morality, made war upon liberty in the abstract, and endeavoured to crush independence wherever it was to be found, and who were now ready with their armed hordes to carry their baleful projects into execution. (Hear, hear.) That Spain would take comfort from the principles avowed in that house this evening, he was certain; but he was not less certain, that the handful of men who at present surrounded our nearest and most interesting neighbour, (who, by the way, had some how or other endeavoured to get over the prudent counsels which had till of late prevailed with him), would feel dismayed with those principles in proportion as others would be encouraged. A state of declared neutrality on our part would be nothing less than a declared permission of those evils which we condemned, and a tacit allowance of the atrocious principles which we were unanimous in deprecating. He would say, therefore, that it would be the duty of his majesty's ministers with whom he should be glad to co-operate on the occasion—and so, he was certain, would every one who then heard him—to come to the resolution, that when certain things should take place on the continent, they should be ready to assist the Spaniards—a measure necessary to prevent evils which those least fond of war must admit to be inevitable. Our assistance would be necessary to avert the wicked enforcement of principles contrary to the law of nations, and repugnant to every idea of national independence. To judge of the principles now avowed, let any man read patiently the declarations in the notes of the holy alliance; and, with all due respect to those high authorities, he would venture to say, that to produce any thing more preposterous, more absurd, more extravagant, more calculated to excite a mixed feeling of disgust and derision, would baffle any chancery or state paper office in Europe. (Hear.) He would not trouble the house with the whole absurd detail; he would only select a few passages from those notable productions of legitimacy. [Here the hon. gentleman went into a long analysis of the different notes, exposing their absurdity, and justifying the answers of the Spanish minister.] Let the pretext, however, for the war be what it might, the real cause of it was not hard to conjecture. It was not from hatred to Spain or Portugal, considered simply as Spain and Portugal, that the allied sovereigns were for marching their hordes into the Peninsula—it was not against freedom on the Ebro, or freedom on the Minio, that they were making war; no, it was against freedom in the abstract—it was against freedom wherever it was to be found—it was against freedom by whatever men it was possessed—it was against freedom by whatever checks it was secured—(hear)—and by whatever safeguards it was guaranteed. Freedom was the object of their most inveterate hate, and against freedom they were ready to employ every species both of fraud and force.—They dreaded its institutions—they abhorred its spirit—all the benefits which it has conferred upon mankind, all the monuments which have been raised in its honour, all the miracles which have been effected by its influence, they hated with the malignity of demons, for they were compelled to fear and tremble at the very sound of its name. It was on this account that, disguise it as they might, they could feel no real friendship for the people of this country. As long as England remained the country that she was at present, as long as parliament formed a free and open tribunal to which the oppressed of all nations under heaven could appeal against their oppressors, however mighty and however exalted—and with all its abuses, (and no man could lament them more feelingly than he did, because no man was more sensible of its advantages) and with all its imperfections, (and no man could be more anxious to remove and amend them, because no man wished more

heartily to make it worthy of the love and admiration of the country), it was still too free to please the taste of the continental despots (loud cheering)—so long would England be the object of their hatred and machinations, sometimes carried on in secret, sometimes carried on openly, but always carried on with the same unremitting vigour and activity. It was idle to suppose that these armed critics could be bounded in their views by any limits of time or of country. Could the house suppose that if there were any portion of territory in the neighbourhood of the emperor Alexander, which appeared peculiarly suited to his views, that he would not soon be able to discover some fault or flaw in its political institutions requiring his intervention, supposing it even to be a part of the Turkish government? Nay, if his imperial majesty were met, with his consistency of tyrants and armed critics he believed that it would be in vain for the Ulemah, with all his tribe of learned muftees, to plead to him that their government was of the most sacred and venerable description,—that it had antiquity in its favour,—that it was in full possession of "the conservative principle of social order,"—that it was "replete with grand truths,"—that it was "powerful and paralysed,"—that it had never listened to "the fatal doctrines of a disorganising philosophy," and that it had never been visited by any such things as "dreams of fallacious liberty," (immense cheering and laughter); he believed that if the learned Ulemah were to argue the point just as if it was the Holy Koran, still these "three gentlemen of Verona" would not turn away—in disgust, as he (Mr. Brougham) should do,—but would pry about for an avenue by which to enter into the territory in question, and if they could not find a way, would not be very scrupulous about making one; and the result, in one point of view, would be, that in three months from the time of deliberation, the emperor Alexander would be at Constantinople—[hear, hear, hear]—or at Minorca—for he had long shown a desire to have some western provinces; and that Austria and Prussia would be invited to look for an indemnity in any thing that England, or the king of England, might have to suit them. [Loud cheers.] The principles on which this band of congregated despots had shown their readiness to act, were dangerous in the extreme, not only to free states, for reasons which he had before explained, but also to the states over which the very members of this unholy junta presided. Resistance to them was a matter of duty, and the duty of this country was in consequence plain. It behoved us, however, to take care that we did not rush blindly into a war. An appeal to arms ought to be the last alternative we should try, but still it ought never to be so foreign to our thoughts as to be conceived impossible, or so foreign from our counsels as to take us unprepared. [Cheers.] Already, if there was any force in language, or any validity in public engagements, were we committed by the defensive treaties into which we had entered.—We were bound by various engagements to prevent Portugal from being overrun by a foreign enemy. If Spain were to be overrun by foreign invaders, what would be the situation of Portugal? [Hear, hear.] Her frontiers on the side of Spain could scarcely be said to exist at present; there was no defence in them; they were a mere imaginary line, and had no existence except in the map of the geographer; her real frontiers were in the Pyrenees—her real defence was in their fastnesses; and whenever their passes were crossed, the same danger which threatened Spain would also threaten Portugal. If we were bound by the force of treaties, though we might not be bound to send an army of observation to watch the motions of the French army, we were at least bound to send a naval armament to Portugal, in order that we might have the earliest information of what was occurring in that state, and might be ready at any moment to give assistance to our ancient ally. Above all things, we ought to repeal without delay the foreign enlistment bill—[loud cheering]—a measure which, in his opinion, we ought never to have enacted. He would not, however, look backwards to measures on the propriety of which all of them might not agree; but he would look forward, in order to avoid all subject of vituperation, reserving his blame for the foreigners whose tyrannic conduct obliged this nation to hate them, and his co-operation, for whatever faithful servant of the crown would, in the performance of his duty to his country, to freedom, and to the world, speak a language that was truly British, pursue a policy that was truly free, and look to free states as our best and most natural allies against all enemies whatsoever—[cheers]—quarrelling with none, whatsoever were the form of their government—keeping peace wherever we could, but not leaving ourselves unprepared for war—[hear, hear]—not afraid of the issue, but calmly resolved to brave it at all hazards—[hear, hear]—determined at the same time to support, amid every sacrifice, the honour and dignity of the crown, the independence of the country, and every principle that is considered most valuable and sacred among civilised nations.—Mr. Brougham then sat down amidst a thunder of applause from all sides of the house, which did not subside for many minutes.

Mr. Brougham was followed by Sir F. Burdett and Mr. Peel. The latter gentleman confessed his regret at the hard language in which Mr. Brougham thought fit to speak of some of the allies of Great Britain, particularly the emperor Alexander, whom Mr. Peel endeavoured to exculpate from the charge of meditating the occupation of Turkey.